



Annual Administration Report on the Working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Province of Bombay

For the year ending 31st March 1940

PART I



BOMBAY

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Poona, 4th June 1940.

From

D. A. DHRUVA, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.),
Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Report on the working of the Settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Province of Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the administration report for the year ending 31st March 1940 on the Settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, and allied institutions.

Charge.

2. The charge of the Backward Class Officer was held by me for the whole year, except from 15th December 1939 to 23rd December 1939 when it was held by Mr. C. S. Devadhar, B.A.

Report of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee.

3. The Committee which was appointed in October 1937 to inquire into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act had its report published in August 1939. The Committee has made important recommendations as regards the working of the Act, both inside and outside the Settlements. As a result of these recommendations, 6 Criminal Tribes, viz. Bagdis, Chhapparbands, Futgudis, Kammsis, Katbus and Vanjaris have been denotified and the members belonging to these tribes have been discharged from the Settlements. Incidence of criminality among other tribes such as Berads, Bhils, Kolis, Lamanis, Waddars and Waghris, which have shown gradual improvement in recent years is being examined with a view to deciding whether they should be declared as non-criminal. The recommendations made by the Committee as regards the Settlements, their size and location, organisation of industries, development of Panchayat system, improved arrangements for games and sports and the liberalisation of the system of discharge from Settlements, etc., are being gradually implemented.

Settlements, Free Colonies and their population.

4. There are 15 settlements, distributed over the province. The Nira Project Settlement at Mahalung was formally closed during the year and its sub-settlement at Savatgaon has been attached to the Presidency Construction Settlement, Hotgi. A probationers'-cum-free colony is attached to each Settlement, except Hotgi. In addition there are 5 independent free colonies at Barsi, Hotgi, Indi, Akluj and Undirgaon.

The total population in Settlements on 31st March 1940 was 6,315 as against 7,440 of the last year. Out of this, viz. 2,023 are registered under the Act, including 1,558 men and 465 women. There is a decrease of 1,125 in the Settlement population during the year. This is due to the excess of discharges from the Settlements over the internments. 133 registered persons were released from the Sholapur Settlement alone, causing a reduction of 512 in the population of that Settlement. During the year under report, 32 registered persons, with 69 dependents, were interned in Settlements on the recommendation of the Police. Action was taken by the department for the application of Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act to 3 persons from the Settlements or free colonies. The population of registered persons by tribes is as follows :—

Tribe.				Men.	Women.	Total.
Kanjar Bhat	..	...	...	277	129	406
Mang Garudi	...	...	...	207	186	393
Pardhi	...	...	...	292	83	375
Kaikadi	...	...	...	225	25	250
Bhampta	...	...	...	201	20	221
Rajput Bhamta	...	...	...	87	4	91
Bhil	...	...	...	91	2	93
Waghri	...	...	...	37	2	39
Baria	...	...	...	35	1	36
Waddar	...	...	...	40	8	48
Mang	...	...	...	10	.....	10
Ramoshi	...	...	...	16	2	18
Koli	...	...	...	12	3	15
Lamani	...	...	...	5	.....	5
Berad	...	...	...	9	.....	9
Tadyi	...	...	...	3	.....	3
Pasi	...	...	...	1	.....	1
Hur	...	...	...	4	.....	4
Mixed gang	...	...	...	6	.....	6
Total				1,558	465	2,023

The population of the free colonies on 31st March 1940 was 8,394 as against 7,676 of the last year. The increase is due to the increased number of persons released to live in the free colonies.

The population of registered persons in the free colonies was 1,077 including 812 men and 265 women.

Employment.

5. 975 men and 491 women from the Settlements and free colonies were working in the Spinning and Weaving Mills at different centres like Sholapur, Hubli, Gadag, Ahmedabad and Barsi. 469 men and 179 women were working in factories and workshops; the majority of them were working in the Hubli Railway Work-shop, Mundwa paper mills, Ambernath Match Factory, and the Sugar Factories at Belapur and Akluj. 326 men and 173 women were working in quarries, tank-construction and road-making. Other persons were employed in lumbering, field work, municipal work and other casual labour.

6. The employment situation, so far as it relates to the skilled labour in spinning and weaving mills and in factories and workshops has not improved. It has been found difficult to push in new people in these concerns or even to replace the old workers discharged, with the result that the number of skilled workers from the Settlements and free colonies have decreased. More settlers have to be provided with less remunerative work on quarries, road-making and tank-construction, etc. The fall in the averaged wages of the settlers results into an increase in crimes and abscondings. The success of a Settlement mainly depends on the provision of the remunerative employment for the settlers. The employers of the big concerns are therefore earnestly requested to come forward to employ our men and help us in weaning them away from the life of crime.

7. The general employment situation in most of the settlements was fairly satisfactory. Persons who could not be admitted in mills and factories, were found other suitable work. The decrease in the number of mill workers was also due to the closing of the night shifts of some of the Ahmedabad and Sholapur mills. In Sholapur, a big contract of metal supply worth Rs. 40,000, to Sholapur Municipality is taken; the settlers were employed on quarry work, as well as on the construction of settlers' quarters.

8. In Ahmedabad Settlement, most of the people work in the weaving mills, the adjoining brick-kilns and building-construction. A modest experiment was made to persuade the settlers to take to agriculture and dairy. Seven settlers have taken plots on the adjoining fields on lease for cultivation and three have taken to dairy business by maintaining buffaloes.

9. The employment situation in Hubli, one of our biggest Settlements, has not been satisfactory. The Manager reports that an increasing number of people have lost their jobs in the mills, and the work-shops are not now recruiting new persons. The mill first

closed down the weaving shed completely and later started about one-third of the looms. Some months ago the night shift was stopped. The management of the mill has recently put off work another batch of 250 people. The persons discharged from the mills and factories were found work on metal-breaking, but they are not satisfied with the low wages they get there. Efforts have been made to extend the industries in the Settlement. In addition to carpentry, tin work and basket work have been started. Orders from the local municipality have been secured, but these require to be supplemented by further orders from other municipalities and with better rates.

10. The Barsi Spinning and Weaving mills and the Gadag Spinning mills have given work to a substantial number of settlers during the year. The Western India Match Factory and the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Works have given regular work to Ambernath settlers. The Deccan Paper Mills, Poona, has been a regular source of employment to Mundwa settlement people.

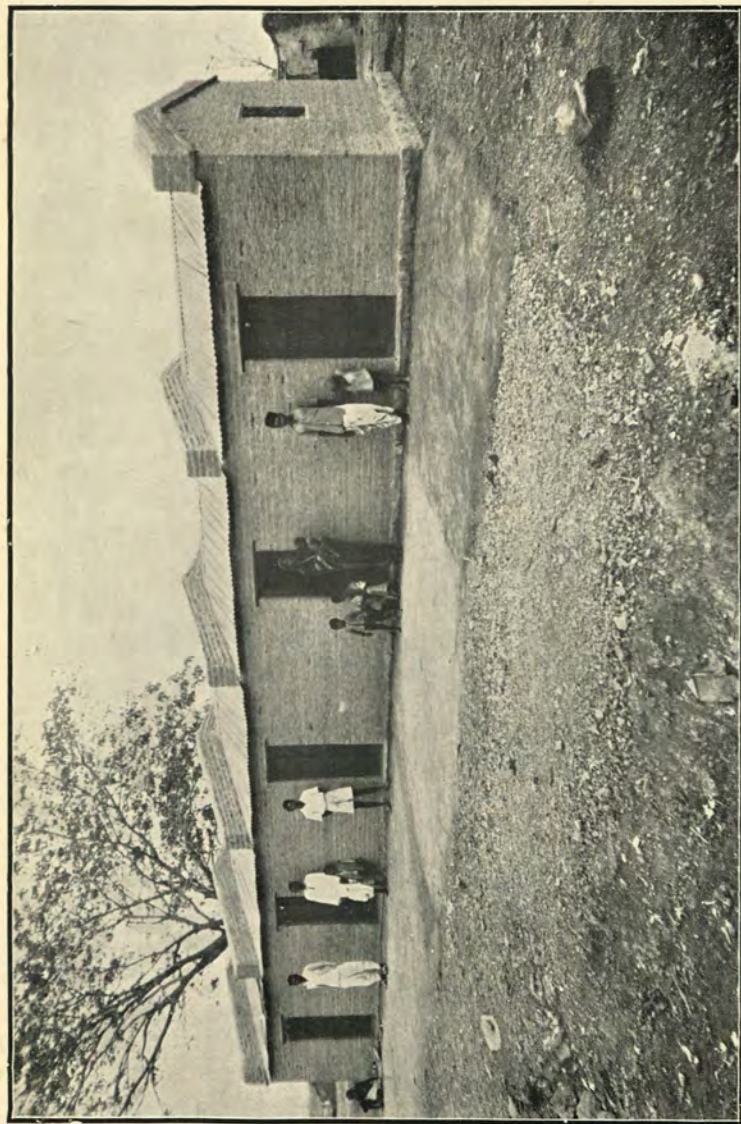
11. The lumbering industry at Khanapur, with its coupe sub-settlement at Gunji, provided regular work to Khanapur settlers throughout the year. The settlers at Bagalkot were also found work in the forest coupe-cutting. Settlers at Hotgi are employed on the tank-construction work. Mang Garudi settlers of Dhulia and Kalyan are employed on the sweeping work of the municipalities; thanks are due to Dhulia and Kalyan Municipalities for the same. Some settlers and free colonists are employed in agricultural work at Kambharganvi, Hotgi, Indi and Bijapur.

12. The Bijapur Reformatory Settlement experienced great difficulty in engaging settlers. Due to war, prices of yarn and dyes went up exorbitantly and this hit the hand-loom weaving industry, the main source of employment at Bijapur. The Bijapur Municipality came to the help of this Settlement, as well as the Industrial Settlement, by entrusting all road-work and the supply of metal to the Settlement labour. Mr. Dube, the President, Bijapur Municipality, took great interest in helping the Settlement for which our thanks are due to him.

During the year under report, the question of the supply of bed-sheets and pillow cases to Government hospitals was settled to the satisfaction of both the parties. The articles are now regularly supplied to different Government hospitals.

Chappals made at Bijapur Reformatory Settlement are supplied to the Police Force of Dharwar, Bijapur and Sholapur districts.

13. Hand spinning was first introduced as an experimental measure in Bijapur Industrial Settlement to provide suitable work for the otherwise unemployed women in their spare time. It was gradually extended to Gadag, Sholapur, Ahmedabad and Barsi. Some of the settler women have picked up spinning quite well and two women from Gadag Settlement have won prizes at the open spinning demonstration. Women do this work in their leisure hours and daily earn four to six pice on an average for about four to



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Newly built Chawls in Sholapur Settlement.

Paragraph 16.

five hours' work. At Sholapur spinning is also done by night school boys and in Ahmedabad by school children in addition to women. The Karnatak Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association rendered valuable help in conducting the spinning classes at Bijapur and Gadag, by sparing their instructors at both these places. The Association also buys the yarn spun in Settlements in Karnatak. The Secretary of the Association—Mr. H. S. Koujalgi—deserves our special thanks for the help he has rendered.

Health and Housing.

14. The health of the settlers and the colonists remained satisfactory. There have been no serious epidemics during the year, except an outbreak of plague at Hotgi, small-pox at Ambernath and Dhulia and cholera at Dhulia. Prompt measures were taken to inoculate and vaccinate Settlement and free colony people and the spread of the epidemics was checked. There were 2 deaths due to cholera, and 2 deaths due to small-pox. Children are as a rule vaccinated as a preventive measure against small-pox. Medical facilities have been provided in every settlement.

15. There were 285 births and 139 deaths in the Settlements. The figures for the free colonies were 308 and 139 respectively.

16. The policy of constructing decent huts for the settlers and the probationers has been continued. A provision of Rs. 10,000 from Repayable Advance was made for the Sholapur Settlement for the construction of decent houses for the settlers. Five blocks consisting of five rooms each have been built and occupied by the settlers. The remaining five blocks are under construction. These blocks give a decent appearance to the Settlement. The Settlement Credit Societies undertake to build huts in the Settlements and they are handed over to the settlers for occupation on monthly instalment basis.

Education (literary).

17. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13 in Settlements and free colonies. Out of the population of 6,315 in Settlements, 1,194 children attend the Settlement day schools and 177 attend the night schools. Out of the free colony population of 8,394, 1,463 children attend day schools and 229 attend night schools. In addition, 441 children from the settlements and free colonies attend outside primary schools and 46 attend English schools. Thus the number of children both in settlements and free colonies attending schools per mille is 241·3. 35 Criminal Tribes children from outside attend Settlement schools and 401 children belonging to castes other than the Criminal Tribes also attend the Settlement schools.

18. For the first time in the history of their tribe, two Chhara girls from Ahmedabad Settlement appeared for the Gujarati School Final Examination. Two Chhara boys are reading

in the City English School, living as boarders in the Depressed Class Hostel at Ahmedabad. One Girni-waddar (Bhamta) boy from Bagalkot free colony has appeared for the Matriculation Examination. One Lamani boy from Khanapur has also appeared for the Matriculation Examination and one Berad girl has passed Kannad School Final Examination.

The school work in general has been satisfactory throughout the year. The school children have been provided with a uniform dress, which gives a better and smarter appearance to them. Settlement children of the upper primary classes are allowed to attend the outside local schools run by the Local Boards or Municipalities. This gives them a good opportunity of coming in contact with the children of the higher classes and learning better manners.

Education (Vocational).

19. 119 lads have been apprenticed in various trades, viz. carpentry 5, masonry 4, agriculture 33, book-binding 10, tinning 12, flower-making 10, hair-cutting 5, rope-making 6, broom-making 8, weaving 12, chappal-making 3, basket-making 9, motor-driving 1 and painting 1. Lads are trained in agriculture at Hotgi and Indi free colonies. Carpentry, masonry and basket-making are taught at Hubli. Weaving and chappal-making are taught at Bijapur Reformatory Settlement; and the rest of the trades are provided for at Sholapur. One Haranshikari lad from Bagalkot free colony has obtained a license for motor-driving.

129 boys and 95 girls are learning in the Settlement manual training classes. Girls are coached up mainly in sewing, needle-work and spinning, and boys do carpentry-drawing, weaving and paper-cutting. 2 boys from Ahmedabad Settlement have been admitted in the newly opened Industrial and Training Workshop there. 11 boys from Hubli Settlement passed the carpentry examination held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

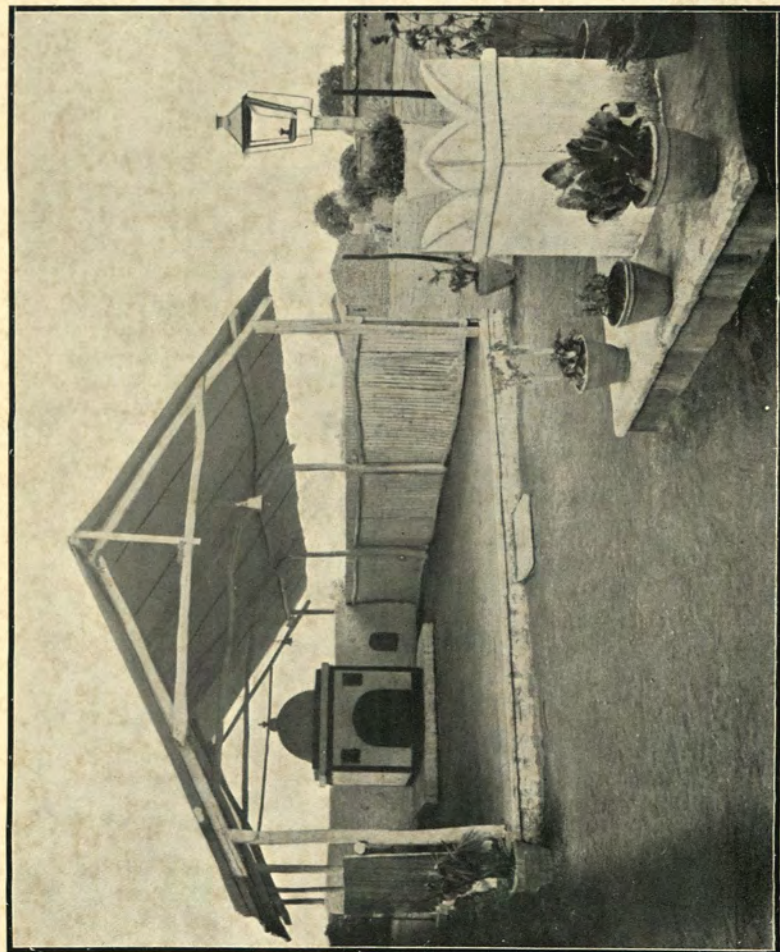
Education (adult and general).

20. During the year, efforts have been made to promote literacy in the adult population of the Settlements. These have met with some success.

A nursery class (Bal Mandir) has been opened in the Jalgaon Settlement to look after children below 5 years, when their mothers go out for work. This has fulfilled a long-felt need of the settlers.

Boy-Scouts and Girl-Guides.

21. The Scout and Girl-Guide activities were continued in the Settlement as usual. Every settlement school has its scout troop and guide company. There have been 26 scout troops and 22 packs in the Settlements and free colonies, consisting of 1,112 cubs, scouts and rovers. 153 are rovers and 188 are second class scouts.



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New Hanuman Temple in Sholapur Settlement
Free Colony.

Paragraph 23,

There are 16 Girl-Guide companies and 23 flocks, which are composed of 766 Girl-Guides, blue-birds and rangers. The Girl-Guides of Ambernath settlement attended the Guide rally held in Bombay in January 1940 when the chief guest of the rally gave them a special interview and appreciated their work. Scouts and Guides from the Gadag settlement joined the Dharwar District Scout rally and took active part in the function by playing "Karadi Majalu" the popular local drum. The scout and girl-guide activities are very helpful in character-forming and discipline-training of the younger generation of the Criminal Tribes.

Sports and Recreations.

22. Healthy sports and recreations form a regular feature of the Settlement life. Various games, Indian and English, are organised in the Settlements and the settlers and staff are encouraged to take active part in them. Most of the settlements possess club buildings which are the bee-hives of athletic and recreational activities. Sports and athletic competitions are arranged on the auspicious days like Divali and Holi. Matches are arranged on holidays between the various Settlement teams or with outside teams. Musical instruments and gramophones are provided for the settlers' entertainment. Many settlers do regular "Bhajan"; "Kirtans", lantern-lectures and other recreational functions are also arranged.

23. A few excerpts from the Managers' reports are given below about the sports and recreational activities :—

Sholapur.—Hockey and foot-ball are the popular games in this Settlement. There are 9 foot-ball and hockey teams grouped according to tribes. The Settlement foot-ball team qualified itself for the final in the Sholapur City tournaments and the individual players won 11 medals. The hockey-team ran up to the semi-final in the general tournament.

A new gymnasium has been built for the use of the free colony and the young colonists use it for wrestling. A new Hanuman temple with a Bhajan shed has been built for the use of the free colony. A new club room has been provided for the settlers inside the wire-enclosure in addition to one outside the Settlement.

Ahmedabad.—During the year, 4 big cricket matches were played and they were won by the Settlement team. Volley-ball is the popular game in this Settlement and is played every evening by the staff and settlers. On mill holidays, "hututu" matches were arranged which attracted many spectators. Sports were arranged on the Mohorum day as a counter attraction to "Taziya" processions which the settlers used to visit and find opportunities for begging and committing petty thefts. A small circulating library is started in the club, mainly with the donation of books by Mr. Puratan Buch of Ahmedabad.

Hubli.—Two open hockey and foot-ball tournaments were organised by the "Brothers and Sisters Union"—an organisation of

the Church of the Holy Name. Both these tournaments attracted a number of teams, local, railway and police. The Diwali sports, this year, besides providing the regular items, included competitions in folk dances; the Bhat and Haranshikari dancers evoked great interest.

Ambernath.—Lectures on prohibition were given with the aid of lantern slides. Kaikadi settlers take keen interest in "bhajan melas" and even the outsiders invite these melas on auspicious days. Ganapati festival was celebrated by the settlers and school children. The young settlers performed a Marathi drama during this festival.

Gadag.—A Ganapati festival was also celebrated in this Settlement. The settler boys performed a Kannad drama. A school day was observed when 600 settlement and free colony children were fed with sweets and food, thanks to the Manager of the local mill for his kind donation of Rs. 25 for this purpose. During the year, 13 hockey, 5 foot-ball and 1 badminton matches were played and all were won except 2 hockey matches.

Crime.

24. Three-hundred and thirty-one persons, including 21 unregistered, were convicted during the year in 309 cases, as compared with 277 and 251 respectively of the previous year. Out of these, 195 persons were convicted in 190 cases under the Criminal Tribes Act, 99 persons were convicted in 84 cases in connection with offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, 20 persons were involved in 15 cases for other offences under the same code, and 17 persons were involved in 20 cases for offences under other Acts. Forty-seven persons, of whom 27 were unregistered, from the free colonies were convicted in 27 cases as against 42 and 20 respectively of the previous year. There were 8 cases under the Criminal Tribes Act, 13 under Indian Penal Code for offences against property, 1 under Indian Penal Code for other offence, and 5 under other Acts. Fifteen persons among the Criminal Tribes licensees living in villages were convicted in an equal number of cases, the details of which are given in appendix III-A.

25. There has been a rise in the number of convictions in the Settlements as well as in the free colonies and among the village licensees. As compared with the figures of the last year, the crimes against property have not increased; this is a good sign. Cases under the Criminal Tribes Act have increased in all the three big Settlements, viz., Sholapur, Hubli and Ahmedabad and also at Presidency Construction Settlement, Hotgi and Jalgaon. At Hubli crimes against property also have increased, so also at Mundwa and Dhulia. The reasons for an increase in convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act are due to the tracing of good many absconders and their consequent prosecutions and also due to action taken against settlers under Section 22 (2) of the Criminal Tribes Act for causing disturbances in the Settlements and persistently refusing to do the work and whiling away their time in suspicious manner. The Hubli Manager states that the increase in crime in his

Settlement can be traced to unemployment and decrease in the prosperity of settlers. Poor wages, coupled with the rigours of a camp Settlement, are responsible for the increased abscondings and convictions at Hotgi Settlement and lack of suitable remunerative employment is the reason for increased convictions at Jalgaon and Dhulia. The Chharas of Ahmedabad Settlement are not yet acclimatized to the ways of settled habits and are prone to escape from the settlements at suitable opportunities. On the other hand crimes have been considerably reduced in Gadag and Ambernath Settlements and in other Settlements, the position in this respect is not materially changed.

26. During the year, 21 unregistered persons from the Settlements were involved in the commission of offences as against 14 of the last year. These are mainly the youngsters. This shows that the young generation of the Criminal Tribes falls a prey to the temptation of committing crimes and requires to be kept under some restrictions. Among the 47 persons, who received convictions, from the free colonies, 27 were unregistered. This strengthens the presumption that the unregistered persons misuse their freedom. Persons convicted while on license are invariably recalled to Settlement.

27. An examination of the convictions by major tribes shows the following results :—

Tribe.	Total registered population in settlements and free colonies.	Persons convicted.	Percentage to registered population.	Percentage of offences against property to others.
1. Kanjar Bhat ...	457	52	11.3	50.0
2. Mang Garudi ...	595	175	29.4	70.0
3. Pardhi ...	911	77	8.4	79.0
4. Kaikadi ...	355	57	16.0	50.0
5. Bhampta ...	371	39	10.6	85.0
6. Rajput Bhampta ...	99	16	16.0	6.6

The above figures show that Mang Garudi is the most criminal tribe in the Settlements and Pardhi the least. Mang Garudis' crimes are mostly against property, so also those of the Pardhis and the (Takari) Bhamptas. Mang Garudi women are equally criminal like their men-folk. The percentages of the Rajput Bhamptas are very low, but they do not perhaps show the correct position. The Rajput Bhamptas do not generally commit crimes against property while in the Settlements. They actually abscond from the Settlements for this purpose and commit crimes while at large.

Escapes and Arrests.

28. There were 173 registered absconders at large at the beginning of the year. During the year under report 185 registered persons escaped from the Settlements, and an equal number of absconded persons was arrested during the year. Thus at the close of the year, there remained 173 registered absconders at large. Among those at large, are 28 registered women; 145 unregistered dependents of settlers are also absconding and untraced.

The position as regards the absconders practically remains unchanged. An analysis of abscondings by tribes is as below :—

Tribe.			Settlement registered population.	Absconders during the year.	Absconders at large.	Percentage of abscond- ings.
Kanjar Bhat	...	...	406	22	4	5.4
Mang Garudi	...	...	393	15	18	3.8
Pardhi	...	...	375	30	31	8.0
Kaikadi	...	...	250	23	18	9.2
Bhampta	..	...	221	23	27	10.4
Rajput Bhamta	...	...	91	20	33	21.9
Bhil	...	...	93	13	13	13.9

These percentages show that the wandering tribes, viz., Kanjar Bhats, Mang Garudis and Pardhis abscond less than the settled tribes like Kaikadis and Bhamptas. The percentage of absconders among the Rajput Bhamptas is very high. The number of absconders at large is also the highest from this tribe. Rajput Bhamptas abscond from the Settlements with the deliberate intention of committing thefts. They wander throughout India in pursuance of their depredatory activities and thus remain untraced for a considerable time. They are not fit for open settlements. Most of the Pardhi absconders are from the Presidency Construction Settlement, Hotgi—an open camp settlement.

Discharges and Re-calls.

29. Two hundred and eighty-six registered persons with their 743 dependents were released during the year on probation to the free colonies, and 124 registered persons with 248 dependents were released on probation to live in the villages. Thus 410 registered

settlers were discharged during the year as against 246 of the previous year. 21 registered persons living in the free colonies, and 11 living in villages were found unfit to continue to remain on probation due to their committing the breach of the license conditions and were therefore recalled to settlements to undergo a further period of stay in the settlements. The percentage of recalls from the licensees works out at 2.6 which is quite satisfactory. At the end of the year, there were 1,227 registered licensees and 3,967 unregistered dependents under the supervision of this Department. The registration of 147 persons was cancelled for good conduct and they were completely freed from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. Out of these 22 registered persons belonged to the tribes which were denotified by Government and they were discharged from the settlements and free colonies together with their 60 dependents. 26 persons died and their registration was consequently cancelled.

30. The figures of discharges and recalls affecting the important tribes are as follows :—

Tribe.				Discharges.	Recalls.	Cancellation of registration for good conduct.
Kanjar Bhat	...	...	...	21	1	9
Mang Garudi	...	...	...	110	4	19
Pardhi	...	...	...	88	15	49
Kaikadi	...	...	...	55	3	23
Bhampta	...	...	...	49	5	26
Rajput Bhampta	...	...	...	16	1	2
Bhil	...	...	...	24	1	2

Kanjar-Bhats (the Chhara section) are comparatively new to the Settlements and hence their discharges are few. Recalls from the Pardhis are considerable. This shows that their instinct for nomadic activities springs up with their gaining freedom, with the result that they do not observe their license conditions properly. They still require to be nursed to a steady life.

Free Colonies.

31. The development of free colonies as residential areas for the persons discharged from Settlements is making good progress. The free colonies present a decent appearance with well built and symmetrical houses in rows. Civic amenities like water and lighting are provided for the free colonies. The lay out of the

Ahmedabad free colony was prepared by the Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government and the same of Jalgaon free colony is also under preparation. The plots in the free colonies at Ahmedabad, Dhulia and Jalgaon are charged non agricultural assessment equal to agricultural assessment. This concession will very much benefit the members of the free colonies whose monetary condition is not very satisfactory. The licensees of Belgaum Settlement were removed from the old to the new site and 18 houses have been built and occupied there. With the release of Chharas from the Ahmedabad Settlement, the free colony of that Settlement soon expects to be developed on the proper lines.

Co-operative Societies.

32. The Co-operative Societies in the settlements continued to do satisfactory work during the year. The financial position of the Societies is given in Appendix V. The Societies' reserve capital has increased during the year. More deposits were received during the year from the settlers. Loans outstanding at the close of the year are also reduced as compared with last year's figures. As against this, the expected bad debts have slightly increased, which is due to the general poverty-condition of the settlers and their consequent incapacity to pay.

The Industrial Society at Khanapur has maintained good progress during the year.

Allied Institutions.

33. A Women's Home is attached to Hubli Settlement for troublesome and immoral women belonging to different settlements. There were 6 inmates in the beginning of the year. 2 were newly admitted during the year and 6 were discharged from the Home.

A special section is maintained for the most criminal women in the Bijapur Reformatory Settlement. There were 5 such women in this section at the end of the year.

34. The Children's Homes at Sholapur, Hubli and Baramati closed the year with 71 inmates. Only one child was committed to the Baramati Home under the Criminal Tribes Act. Sholapur and Hubli Homes are also the Certified Schools under the Children Act, and they admit children committed under that Act, in addition to those dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Finance.

35. The financial position of the Settlements is given in Appendix VI. The total net recurring expenditure for the year under "28-Jails and Convict Settlements" was Rs. 2,83,783-5-4, the corresponding figure for the last year was Rs. 2,75,589-9-9. The total non-recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 16,548-9-0.

General.

36. The Jalgaon Settlement which was under the management of the Servants of India Society was handed over to Government on 1st August 1939.

37. Prohibition in Ahmedabad has produced a beneficial effect on the settlers of Naroda Camp. Before the introduction of prohibition, drinking and consequent disturbances in the Settlement were very frequent. They have now been considerably reduced. Settlers are more regular in attending to their work and also in paying their dues such as sanitation charges, housing and Society instalments. There has been less demand for fresh loans. The health of the settlers has also improved. Two lectures were given by outside social workers, with the aid of "bhajans" and songs in furtherance of prohibition.

38. Trees were planted in Gadag and Dhulia Settlements and free colonies during the year.

39. A departure is made in this report from the existing practice in giving statistics relating to the individual tribes in respect of their registered population, discharges, crimes and escapes. The process of denotification of the tribes, which have shown or are showing favourable results, is going on and necessary data are being collected for this purpose. It is hoped that the figures embodied in this report may be helpful to give an idea about the criminality and reformation of the major criminal tribes in the Settlements.

Final.

40. The year was eventful due to the publication of the Inquiry Committee's report making important recommendations about the working of the Act. The proceedings of the Committee had created a great psychological effect on the minds of the settlers and they were restive on account of the high expectations from the report of the Inquiry Committee. At times they under-mined the authorities of the management, being under the impression that wholesale concessions would be given to them and gave many an anxious moment to the Settlement administration. Coupled with this, the problem of securing suitable employment was always a difficult one. The work of the Managers in coping with the difficult situation successfully is appreciated. The Department is grateful to the employers of the different concerns who have treated the settlers with sympathy by providing them with work. The thanks of Government are due to the Managers of the Mills at Sholapur, Gadag, Hubli, Barsi, the authorities of Ashok, Arvind, Arun, Kalyan, Vijay, Nutan and Jupiter Mills of Ahmedabad, the managements of the Western India Match Factory, Dharamsy Morarji Chemical Works at Ambernath, Deccan Paper Mills, Mundwa, the Sugar Factories at Belapur and Akluj, the Municipal authorities of Sholapur, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Kalyan, Belgaum and

Gadag and the cotton-sale society, Gadag. The Department is grateful to the Managers of all the textile mills at Sholapur for employing a large number of settlers and free colony people and especially to the Agents and the Manager (Mr. Ranchhoddas) of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, for a generous donation of Rs. 100 per mensem by the mill for the welfare of settler millworkers in addition to the employment of the labour.

In particular I would mention the names of Mr. F. D. Padamjee, the Managing Director of the Deccan Paper Mills, Mundwa, Mr. B. J. Joshi of the Gadag Spinning Mills, Messrs. G. W. Selling and A. Engshand of the Ambernath Match Factory, Mr. Paranjape of the Chemical Works at Ambernath and Messrs. Mangaldas Jethabhai and N. N. Vakil of Ahmedabad for the co-operation and assistance in employing our people, Mr. R. F. Sandeman, I.F.S., D.F.O., Belgaum, for his assistance to Khanapur Settlement in giving forest coupes, and to Mr. N. P. Oak, President, Kalyan Municipality, for helping the settlers at the time of the flood in securing shelter for them.

41. I have to note with deep regret the sad death of Mr. M. R. Bade on 4th January 1940. Mr. Bade was a member of the Social Service League and was in charge of Belgaum Settlement for many years. In his death, the department, as well as the League, has suffered a loss of an able and genial worker. Our sympathies go with the members of his family in their sad bereavement.

42. The Assistant Backward Class Officers, the Managers and the office staff have given their best during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. A. DHRUVA,

Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Province, Poona.

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX

Population in Settlements

Serial No.	Settlements.	Pardhis.	Kanjar Bhats.	Mang-Garudis.	Kalkadis.	(Takari) Bhampas.	Rajput Bhampas.	Waghria.	Bariyas (Dharalas).
<i>I.—Central Circle.</i>									
1	Sholapur ...	171	168	197	423	134	48	...	...
2	Hotgi (Presi- dency Con- struction Set- tlement).	198	...	45	61	33	42	...	...
3	Bijapur (Indus- trial Section).	58	2	89	11	18	3	...	...
4	Bijapur (Refor- matory Section).	26	12	8	28	22	21	6	1
5	Bagalkot ...	69	7	7	2	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	517	189	346	525	209	114	6	1
<i>II.—Southern Circle.</i>									
1	Hubli ...	317	224	42	174	329	...	...	...
2	Gadag ...	171	6	5	63	38	...	...	...
3	Belgaum ...	2	42	165	4	30	...	...	...
4	Khanapur ...	22	10	32	45	27	9	...	...
	Total ...	512	282	244	286	424	9	...	...
<i>III.—Northern Circle.</i>									
1	Ahmedabad ...	2	798	3	44	9	45	106	85
2	Dhulia ...	22	16	99	...	...	...	...	3
3	Jalgaon ...	12	21	121	8	...	4	...	...
	Total ...	36	835	223	52	9	49	106	88
<i>IV.—Home Circle.</i>									
1	Mundwa ...	149	13	82	26	39	78	...	...
2	Ambernath ...	...	...	121	65	19	54	4	...
3	Baramati ...	...	...	22	...	45	6	...	...
	Total ...	149	13	225	91	103	138	4	...
	Grand Total ...	1,214	1,319	1,038	954	745	310	116	89

I.

on 31st March 1940.

Mangs.	Bhils.	Ranoshis.	Lamenis.	Kolis.	Hurs.	Berads.	Tadvis.	Pasis.	Waddars.	Thakurs.	Mixed Gangs.	Total.
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,145
2	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	388
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	183
...	32	...	1	11	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
2	36	6	1	11	2	2	1	...	7	...	4	1,979
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	1,210
4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	301
19	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
...	...	...	6	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	...	168
23	...	24	15	...	...	9	...	...	137	...	...	1,965
...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,103
...	113	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	267
...	74	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	250
...	192	...	...	15	5	...	8	1	...	...	1	1,620
1	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	406
...	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
1	10	9	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	751
26	238	39	16	29	8	11	9	1	144	3	6	6,315

APPENDIX I-A.

Population in the Free Colonies on 31st March 1940.

Serial No.	Name of the Free Colony.	Pardhis.	B h a m p t a s (Takaris).	Kalkedis.	Mang-Garudis.	Kanjar Bhats.	Hurs.	Rajput Bhampas.	Lamanis.	Waddars.	Bhils.	Waghis.	Chhapbarbands.	Katbus.	Total.
<i>I.—Central Circle.</i>															
1	Sholapur ...	262	665	524	397	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	2,194
2	Barsi ...	834	20	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869
3	Hotgi ...	324	36	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	465
4	Indi ...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	254
5	Bagalkot ...	169	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	323
6	Bijapur ...	68	11	...	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
7	Akluj ...	12	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
8	Undirgaon ...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
	Total ...	2,046	776	596	347	268	5	...	...	...	...	...	343	24	4,405
<i>II.—Southern Circle.</i>															
1	Hubli ...	835	420	410	...	30	...	...	...	35	...	...	40	...	1,770
2	Gadag ...	318	334	68	8	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	994
3	Belgaum ...	...	3	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
4	Khanapur ...	...	...	18	15	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	46
	Total ...	1,153	757	496	129	113	...	...	12	35	...	...	223	...	2,918
<i>III.—Home Circle.</i>															
1	Baramati ...	...	444	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
2	Ambernath ...	...	73	49	121	13	19	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	287
3	Mundwa ...	17	26	27	59	18	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
	Total ...	17	543	76	186	31	28	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	905
<i>IV.—Northern Circle.</i>															
1	Jalgaon ...	...	3	2	44	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
2	Dhulia ...	2	...	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	59
3	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	2	...	9	19	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	36
	Total ...	2	3	4	95	31	20	4	...	...	5	2	...	...	166
	Grand Total .	3,218	2,079	1,172	757	443	53	26	19	35	5	4	566	24	8,394

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX

Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement

Serial No.	Settlement (including free colony attached to it).	Day School.			Night school.			Criminal Colonies
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Day
								Boys.
I—Central Circle.								
1	Sholapur	119	90	209	14	...	14	249
2	Hotgi (Presidency Construction Settlement).	32	25	57	6	...	6	.....
3	Bijapur (Industrial) ...	18	17	35	8	...	8	7
4	Bijapur (Reformatory) ...	14	12	26	10	...	10	.....
5	Bagalkot	7	9	16	3	1	4	16
	Total ...	190	153	343	41	1	42	272
II—Southern Circle.								
1	Hubli	165	131	296	33	...	33	219
2	Gadag	22	14	36	6	6	12	92
3	Belgaum	43	25	68	6	...	6	14
4	Khanapur	8	11	19	...	...	.....	4
	Total ...	238	181	419	45	6	51	329
III—Home Circle.								
1	Mundwa	40	30	70	7	6	13	17
2	Ambernath	20	23	43	5	3	8	25
3	Baramati	15	13	28	2	...	2	70
	Total ...	75	66	141	14	9	23	113
IV—Northern Circle.								
1	Ahmedabad	94	92	186	54	...	54	6
2	Jalgaon	32	31	63	1	...	1	7
3	Dhulia	21	21	42	6	...	6	6
	Total ...	147	144	291	61	...	61	19
	Grand Total ...	650	544	1,194	161	16	177	733
V—Free Colonies unattached to Settlements.								
1	Hotgi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	27
2	Indi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	17
3	Undirgaon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	8
4	Barsi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	59
	Great grand total ...	650	544	1,194	161	16	177	785

II.

and other Schools on 31st March 1940.

Tribes children living in Free attending Settlement Schools.					Criminal Tribes Children attending Settlement Schools from outside.	Children other than Criminal Tribes attending Settlement Schools.	Criminal Tribes Children from Settlements and Free Colonies attending other Primary and English Schools.	
School.		Night School.					Primary.	English.
Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
188	437	37	...	37	.....	101	14	8
.....	...	...	...	...	3	12	16	.....
10	17	6	...	6	5	6	35	8
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	8	.....	3
20	36	12	5	17	.....	1	18	1
218	490	55	5	60	8	128	83	20
195	414	47	...	47	6	115	10	5
76	168	20	16	36	.....	13	15	2
17	31	2	...	2	2	.....	2	1
9	13	...	...	...	7	4	5	1
297	626	62	16	85	15	132	32	9
14	31	4	2	6	7	2	26	.....
26	52	5	7	12	2	7	18	5
49	119	9	...	9	.....	108	.....	1
89	202	18	9	27	9	117	44	6
1	7	2	...	2	.....	7	43	9
10	17	2	...	2	.....	1	4	.....
6	12	3	...	3	3	15	2	.....
17	36	7	...	7	3	23	49	9
621	1,354	149	80	179	35	400	208	44
24	51	21	17	38	.....	.....	52	.....
22	39	12	...	12	.....	1	18	1
11	19	...	...	...	.....	.....	8	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	155	1
57	109	33	17	50	.....	1	233	2
678	1,468	182	47	229	85	401	441	46

APPENDIX

Convictions of settlers from 1st April

Serial No.	Settlements.	Popula- tion.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal	
			Cases.	Persons.	Against Property.	
					Cases.	Persons.
I—Central Circle.						
1	Sholapur	1,145	31	31	9	15 (1)
2	Hotgi (Presidency Construc- tion Settlement).	388	31	31	3	6
3	Bijapur (Reformatory) ...	175	8	8	1	1
4	Bijapur (Industrial) ...	183	2	2	4	4
5	Bagalkot	88	.....	.....	1	1
Total ...			72	72	18	27 (1)
II—Southern Circle.						
1	Hubli	1,210	27	27	19	24 (2)
2	Gadag	301	3	3	2	3
3	Belgaum	286	6	6	4	5
4	Khanapur	168	7	7	.....	.....
Total ...			43	43	25	32 (2)
III—Home Circle.						
1	Mundwa	406	11	9 (2)	9	9 (1)
2	Ambernath	272	3	8	5	4 (1)
3	Baramati	73	2	2	2	2
Total ...			16	14 (2)	16	15 (3)
IV—Northern Circle.						
1	Ahmedabad	1,103	31	33	12	11 (1)
2	Dhulia	267	17	16 (1)	11	12
3	Jalgaon	250	11	11	2	2
Total ...			59	66 (1)	25	25 (1)
Grand Total ...			190	195 (3)	84	99 (6)

N.B.—The numbers shown in the brackets represent persons

III.

1939 to 31st March 1940.

Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.		Number of unregistered persons.
Other offences,						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
.....	.....	5	5 (1)	45	51 (2)	7
.....	.....	1	1	35	38	.....
1	1	.....	.....	10	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	1	6	6 (1)	97	106 (2)	7
3	7	4	2 (2)	53	60 (4)	9
2	3	.....	.....	7	9	.....
1	1	.....	.....	11	12	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....
6	11	4	2 (2)	78	88 (4)	10
4	4	.....	.....	24	22 (3)	.....
1	1	2	2	11	10 (1)	1
.....	.....	1	1	5	5	.....
5	5	3	3	40	37 (4)	1
3	3	4	3 (1)	50	56 (2)	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28 (1)	.....
.....	.....	3	3	16	16	.....
3	3	7	6 (1)	94	100 (3)	3
15	20	20	17 (4)	309	331 (13)	21

who have been convicted for more than one offence.

APPENDIX

Convictions of free Colony persons from

Serial No.	Free Colonies.	Popu-lation.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian	
					Against Property.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
<i>I—Central Circle.</i>						
1	Barsi	869	2	2	4	16
2	Sholapur	2,194	.....	.....	3	3
3	Bijapur (Industrial) ...	132	.....	.....	1	1
4	Bagalkot	323	.....	.....	1	1
5	Hotgi	465	.....	.....	1	1
	Total ...		2	2	22	22
<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>						
1	Gadag	994	1	1	.....	.....
2	Hubli	1,770	5	10	.....	.....
	Total ...		6	11	.....	.....
<i>III—Home Circle.</i>						
1	Mundwa	168	.....	.....	1	2
2	Ambernath	287	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	1	2
<i>IV—Northern Circle.</i>						
1	Dhulia	59	.....	.....	1	1
2	Jalgaon	71	.....	.....	1	1
	Total ...		.....	.....	2	2
	Grand Total ...		8	13	13	26
<i>Licenseses living in villages under.</i>						
1	Undirgaon		6	6	.....	.....
2	Jalgaon		2	2	.....	.....
3	Bombay City ... ..		.....	.....	1	1
4	Gadag ... ..		.....	.....	1	1
5	Hubli ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Dhulia ... ..		.....	.....	1	1
	Total ...		8	8	3	3
	Great Grand Total ...		16	21	16	29

III-A.

1st April 1939 to 31st March 1940.

Penal Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.		Number of unregistered persons.
Other offences.						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
				6	18	12
				3	3	1
		1	1	2	2	
				1	1	1
				1	2	
		1	1	13	25	14
1	1	3	3	4	5	3
		1		6	12	9
1	1	3	5	10	17	12
				1	2	1
		1	1	1	1	
		1	1	2	3	1
				1	1	
				1	1	
				2	2	
1	1	5	7	27	47	27
				6	6	
		2	2	4	4	
		1	1	2	2	
				1	1	
		1	1	1	1	
				1	1	
		4	4	15	15	
1	1	9	11	42	62	27

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of Absconders as stood on 31st March 1940.

Serial No. 1	Settlements. 2	Popula- tion as stood on 31st March 1940. 3	Absconders among regis- tered persons.			Absconders among un- registered depend- ents. 7	Grand Total, columns 6 and 7. 8
			Men. 4	Women. 5	Total. 6		
	<i>I—Central Circle.</i>						
1	Sholapur ...	1,145	14	3	17	15	32
2	Presidency Construction Settlement Hotgi.	388	29	6	35	40	75
3	Bijapur Reformatory section.	175	7	1	8	1	9
4	Bijapur Industrial Settlement.	183	3	...	3	2	5
	Total ...	...	53	10	63	58	121
	<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>						
1	Habli ...	1,210	19	6	25	20	45
2	Belgaum ...	286	4	1	5	3	8
3	Khanapur ...	168	4	...	4	.....	4
	Total ...	...	27	7	34	23	57
	<i>III—Northern Circle.</i>						
1	Ahmedabad ...	1,103	20	1	21	15	36
2	Dhulia ...	267	12	...	12	11	23
3	Jalgaon ...	250	7	...	7	4	11
	Total ...	...	39	1	40	30	70
	<i>IV—Home Circle.</i>						
1	Mundwa ...	406	9	...	9	10	19
2	Ambernath ...	272	4	7	11	7	18
3	Baramati ...	73	6	...	6	10	16
	Total ...	...	19	7	26	27	53
1	Sholapur Free Colony ...	2,194	2	...	2	.....	2
	<i>While on Probation.</i>						
1	Bombay ...	...	...	2	2	.....	2
2	Presidency Construction Settlement Hotgi.	...	1	...	1	.....	1
3	Khanapur ...	...	1	...	1	.....	1
4	Undirgaon ...	...	3	1	4	7	11
	Total ...	...	7	3	10	7	17
	Grand Total ...	...	145	28	173	145	318

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX

Co-operative Credit Societies in the Criminal

Serial No.	Name of Society.	Year of establishment.	Number of members.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of shares.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Circle.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hubli Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1922	554	6,661 12 2	10,656 0 0
2	Gadag Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1917	262	8,561 2 10	1,760 0 0
3	Belgaum Settlement Credit Society.	1923	98	353 8 9	136 0 0
4	Khanapur Settlement Credit Society.	1917	25	1,009 12 4	56 0 0
<i>Central Circle.</i>					
1	Sholapur Settlement Credit Society.	1917	745	4,295 9 3	2,549 0 6
2	Bijapur Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1924	138	4,105 1 11	370 0 0
3	Hotgi Settlement Credit Society.	1927	41	816 9 5	75 0 0
4	Bagalkot Settlement Credit Society.	1933	51	203 11 6	187 0 0
5	Barsi Pardhi Colony Credit Society.	1935	129	852 9 10	719 0 0
6	Hotgi Free Colony Credit Society.	1932	85	639 3 11	364 0 0
<i>Northern Circle.</i>					
1	Ahmedabad Settlement Credit Society.	1933	187	1,213 0 7	459 0 0
2	Jalgaon Settlement Credit Society.	1931	73	86 2 6	123 0 0
3	Dhulia Settlement Credit Society.	1934	81	91 3 0	125 0 0
<i>Home Circle.</i>					
1	Mundwa Settlement Credit Society.	1935	132	206 9 10	241 0 0
2	Ambernath Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1926	88	645 8 7	635 0 0
3	Baramati Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1921	80	836 1 0	1,080 0 0
4	Undirgaon Free Colony Credit Society.	1935	19	71 12 6	66 0 0
Total ...			2,898	25,633 2 11	19,652 0 6

V.

Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1940.

Capital (shares plus Reserve Fund).	Deposits received during the year.	Deposits at the end of the year.	Loans advanced during the year.	Loans received during the year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year.	Amount of expected bad debts.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
17,317 12 2	9,547 7 4	16,257 6 0	20,392 0 0	24,249 0 0	28,131 0 0	500 0 0
5,311 2 10	896 10 3	1,331 9 4	2,887 0 0	4,413 15 9	4,594 3 0	125 0 0
489 3 9	602 6 0	692 5 0	1,128 14 0	387 6 3	785 0 3	18 2 0
1,065 12 4	896 12 2	481 11 3	751 13 0	595 2 3	698 7 9	.....
6,844 9 9	17,025 0 5	7,844 5 7	10,307 9 9	8,118 10 9	15,704 15 2	28 15 0
4,475 1 11	787 3 2	1,899 2 8	205 8 0	419 12 1	881 15 1	75 0 0
591 9 5	516 14 0	948 2 6	368 1 0	43 15 9	336 11 9	.....
890 11 6	274 13 6	656 7 3	1,871 1 6	346 8 4	840 7 2	25 0 0
1,571 9 10	530 0 0	369 4 6	920 8 0	911 1 0	2,243 2 6	.....
297 3 11	554 6 3	753 5 9	778 0 0	182 8 0	4,360 5 5	40 0 0
1,672 0 7	1,296 15 0	1,461 13 0	304 11 9	688 7 1	1,450 11 0	.....
269 2 6	609 0 3	312 4 9	473 3 0	277 9 3	543 11 6	.....
217 3 0	757 0 3	885 10 3	471 2 0	610 0 9	1,141 3 8	49 12 0
447 9 10	551 4 9	334 9 8	811 0 0	611 2 9	1,500 0 6	15 0 0
1,330 8 7	2,447 3 6	2,088 4 3	1,156 0 0	1,546 4 9	1,223 12 9	150 0 0
1,916 1 0	227 9 3	1,125 9 11	325 0 0	479 14 0	2,637 6 9	.....
137 12 6	814 10 6	921 10 6	327 9 9	248 12 6	474 2 9	25 0 0
45,285 3 5	38,275 4 8	37,603 10 8	41,796 1 9	44,080 3 3	64,507 4 9	1,051 13 0

APPENDIX

Statement showing expenditure per head in each settlement for the

Serial No.	Name of Settlement.	Population.	Annual recurring expenditure.	Deduct income.	Net expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dhulia	267	6,212 15 4	135 1 6	6,077 13 10
2	Jalgaon	250	6,577 2 1	344 8 0	6,232 10 1
3	Ahmedabad	1,103	16,224 8 2	611 13 9	15,612 10 5
4	Ambernath	272	7,892 1 4	488 7 9	7,403 9 7
5	Mundwa	406	7,631 12 8	61 12 9	7,569 15 11
6	Baramati	73	1,571 3 0	5 0 0	1,566 3 0
7	Sholapur	1,145	23,790 11 8	6,679 11 0	22,111 0 8
8	Hotgi (Presidency Construction Settlement).	338	13,456 5 6	164 8 0	13,291 13 6
9	Bijapur	358	20,326 15 3	277 13 3	20,049 2 0
10	Bagalkot	88	2,737 3 2	175 6 0	2,561 13 2
11	Gadag	301	9,521 8 0	597 1 9	8,924 6 3
12	Hubli	1,210	26,937 7 1	91 3 0	26,846 4 1
13	Khanapur	168	8,585 6 11	163 4 6	8,422 2 5
14	Belgaum	286	5,523 11 6	10 5 0	5,513 6 6
<i>Institutions and Free Colonies.</i>					
1	Women's Homes ... ..	.....	2,330 0 0	.....	2,330 0 0
2	Children's Homes ... ..	.....	6,453 1 6	.....	6,453 1 6
3	Hotgi Free Colony ... ..	.....	1,617 7 9	9 12 0	1,607 11 9
4	Indi Free Colony ... ..	.....	261 15 9	.....	261 15 9
5	Barsi Free Colony ... ..	.....	1,520 3 6	296 2 0	1,224 1 6
6	Undirgaon Free Colony ... ..	.....	1,823 12 6	6 7 0	1,817 5 6
7	Central Staff ... ..	.....	74,225 4 5	8,023 9 3	66,196 11 2
	Total ... ..	.....	2,50,176 13 1	18,141 14 6	2,32,034 14 7

VI.

financial year 1939-40 including non-recurring items of expenditure.

Cost per head.	Population of Free Colonies.	Number of families discharged on license to villages and supervised by Managers and Settlement Inspectors.	Cost of super- vision of persons in free colonies including education of children and supervision over village licensees.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
22 13 2	60	16	606 10 8	
24 14 10	71	33	1,027 4 8	
14 2 5	36	6	270 9 4	
27 3 9	287	13	1,560 14 8	
18 10 3	168	26	1,290 13 4	
31 7 3	450	2	753 13 0	
19 4 11	2,194	17	9,142 9 4	
34 4 2	21	3	77 12 0	
56 0 0	132	3	676 12 0	
29 1 9	323	16	990 10 8	
29 10 4	994	18	3,346 8 0	
23 2 11	1,770	1	7,358 5 0	
60 2 1	46	14	403 13 4	
19 4 9	109	24	861 0 0	
.....				
.....				
.....	465	.....	.....	
.....	254	.....	.....	
.....	869	.....	.....	
.....	147	.....	.....	
.....				
.....	.....	.....	22,380 7 0	

	Rs. a. p.
Total recurring expenditure	2,53,783 5 4
Total non-recurring expenditure	16,548 9 0
Grand Total	3,00,331 14 4



Annual Administration Report on the Working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Province of Bombay

For the Year ending 31st March 1941

Part I



BOMBAY

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No. A.D.M. P.R. 1/1.

Poona, 9th June 1941.

From

P. J. GHANDY, Esq.,

Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Home Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Report for 1940-41 on the working of the Settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Province of Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the administration report for the year ending the 31st March 1941 on the Settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act and allied institutions.

Charge.

2. The charge of the Backward Class Officer was held from 1st April 1940 to 30th April 1940 by Mr. D. A. Dhruva, B.A. (Oxon), from 1st May 1940 to 18th May 1940 by Mr. C. S. Devadhar, B.A., again from 19th May 1940 to 8th September 1940 by Mr. D. A. Dhruva and from the 9th September 1940 till the close of the year by me.

Settlements, Free Colonies and their Population.

3. The Criminal Tribes Settlement at Baramati was closed from the 15th October 1940; but the Free Colony attached to that Settlement continues to function under the supervision of the Australian Mission. There are now fourteen Settlements in this Province out of which twelve have colonies for Criminal Tribes probationers or licensees and free persons (generally called Free Colonies) attached to them. In addition, there are six independent Free Colonies at Barsi, Hotgi, Indi, Akluj, Undirgaon and Baramati.

4. The total population of the Settlements proper on the 31st March 1941 was 5,820 as against 6,315 during the previous year. Out of this population of 5,820 persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 1,902 (1,483 men and 419 women). The Settlement-population decreased by 495 during the year. This

is mainly due to the fact that the number of persons newly interned in Settlements during the year was less than the number of those released on license. During the year under report 44 registered persons with 48 dependants were newly interned in Settlements on the recommendation of the Police. In addition action was taken by this Department for the internment of 11 registered persons together with 13 dependants. As against 116 persons newly interned in Settlements during the year, 1,041 persons were released from the Settlements as probationers.

The population in Settlements of registered persons by tribes during the year was as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	Kanjar Bhat	277	118	395
2	Mang Garudi	181	163	344
3	Pardhi	309	76	385
4	Kaikadi	219	23	242
5	Bhampta	170	24	194
6	Rajput Bhampta	93	1	94
7	Bhil	75	3	78
8	Waghari	36	2	38
9	Baria	31	.....	31
10	Waddar	40	7	47
11	Mang	9	.....	9
12	Ramoshi	12	.....	12
13	Koli	12	2	14
14	Lamani	5	.....	5
15	Berad	7	.....	7
16	Tadvi	2	.....	2
17	Pasi	1	.....	1
18	Hur	1	.....	1
19	Mixed gang	3	.....	3
Total ...		1,483	419	1,902

5. The total population of the Free Colonies on 31st March 1941 was 8,819 as against 8,394 in the previous year. This increase in the population of Free Colonies is commensurate with the decrease in the population of Settlements. The population of registered persons in the Free Colonies was 946 consisting of 761 men and 185 women.

Employment.

6. The main sources of skilled labour for Settlement and Free Colony workers are textile mills, factories like the Paper Mill at Mundwa and Match Factory at Ambernath and workshops like the Railway workshop at Hubli. 1,079 men and 469 women from the Settlements and Free Colonies were working in the textile mills at different centres like Sholapur, Barsi, Hubli, Gadag and Ahmedabad. 459 men and 309 women were working in other factories and workshops like the Deccan Paper Mill, Mundwa, the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath and the Railway workshop at Hubli. 476 men and 323 women were employed during the year on stone-quarries, tank-construction and road-work. Other able-bodied persons were absorbed in coupe-cutting, Municipal work, field work and other casual labour.

7. As compared with the figures given in last year's report in this respect, the employment situation regarding skilled labour from Settlements and Free Colonies in textile-mills and factories improved slightly during the year under report. This is mainly due to the starting of night-shifts in the textile mills at Ahmedabad and Hubli. Work was provided during the year for more persons in stone-quarries and tank-construction. Such work is however not as remunerative as mill work and Criminal Tribes members do not take kindly to it. The effect of this improvement in the employment situation has been noticeable in the reduction of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.

8. The employment situation in the three big Settlements at Sholapur, Hubli and Ahmedabad was satisfactory during the year. At Sholapur more than 500 persons from the Settlement and Free Colony were employed in the local spinning and weaving mills. The rest of the persons were employed in metal-breaking and in Municipal work. At Hubli, the employment situation has considerably improved with the restarting of a night-shift in the Bharat Mill. There was a marked improvement during the year in the employment situation at the Ahmedabad Settlement where 164 Criminal Tribes members were found work in the Mill.

9. The Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Lokamanya Mills at Barsi and the N. C. Spinning Mills at Gadag, gave regular employment during the year to members of the Barsi Free Colony and the Gadag Settlement and Free Colony. The Deccan Paper Mill, Mundwa, the Western India Match Factory, Ambernath, and the Hubli Railway workshop also continued to employ a substantial number of settlers and free colonists at Mundwa, Ambernath and Hubli respectively.

10. Forest-coupees at Khanapur and Bagalkot provided regular work for the settlers of these two places throughout the year. The majority of the settlers at the Presidency Construction Settlement, Hotgi, were engaged in tank-construction work. The employment situation at this Settlement has been gradually improving since the allotment by the Public Works Department of construction work at higher rates which would facilitate the payment of better wages to the workers. At the Undirgaon Free Colony, most of the Pardhi licensees and their dependants worked in the sugar-cane fields of the Belapur Sugar Factory. Some Mang Garudi settlers of Dhulia, Jalgaon and Bijapur worked as road sweepers for the local Municipalities. Most of the settlers of the Belgaum Settlement earned their living by metal-breaking. The Free Colonists at Hotgi and Indi did agricultural work as usual.

11. The Bijapur Reformatory Settlement continued to run intra-mural industries for the employment of the settlers. The majority of these settlers were absorbed in hand-loom weaving the products of which—bed-sheets and pillow-cases—are supplied to Government Civil Hospitals in the Province. The chappals made at this Settlement were supplied to the Police forces of the Dharwar, Bijapur and Sholapur Districts. A few persons were employed in the garden and agricultural farm attached to this Settlement.

12. Hand-spinning which was introduced as an experimental measure last year was continued in the Bijapur and Ahmedabad Industrial Settlements and in the Barsi Free Colony. It had to be discontinued in the Gadag Settlement as the wages earned by women spinners did not compare favourably with those earned in casual labour. In the Ahmedabad Settlement spinning has been supplemented by sewing and classes for both were held under the supervision of the Settlement Inspector in the new women's work-room started during the year.

13. Attempts were made during the year to introduce on a small scale cottage industries to supplement the settlers' income. These industries are primarily meant for unemployed women and boys awaiting admittance into Mills or factories after leaving the Settlement Schools. With this end in view bidi-making and poultry-farming were introduced in the Mundwa Settlement and their progress is being watched.

14. Small workshops to train the Settlement youths in carpentry, tin-making and hand-loom weaving were run by the Hubli and Sholapur Settlements. The carpentry workshops at both these Settlements made good progress during the year as orders for the furniture required for the use of Government Offices in the Districts of Dharwar and Sholapur are placed with them. A small carpentry workshop has also been opened in the Mundwa Settlement.

Health and Housing.

15. The health of the settlers and colonists except at the Kambarganvi Sub-Settlement remained satisfactory throughout the year. It is proposed to close down the Kambarganvi Sub-Settlement run by the Mission in charge of the Hubli Settlement on account of the high incidence of malaria among practically all the settlers. There were no serious epidemics during the year except an outbreak of plague at Indi which lasted for six months. Timely precautions like inoculation and the removal of the Free Colonists to their fields prevented the epidemic from taking any serious turn. A sporadic outbreak of plague in the Sholapur Free Colony resulted in one death, but the speedy inoculation of all the colonists checked its further spread.

16. There were 246 births and 94 deaths in the Settlements during the year. The figures for the Free Colonies were 405 and 174 respectively.

17. Under-nourished children of the Gadag Settlement School were given during the year "Ragi" gruel prepared with milk at the instance of Mr. B. G. Joshi, the Manager of the N. C. Mill, Gadag, where the parents of most of these children are employed.

18. The policy regarding the construction of decent huts for settlers and probationers has been continued as hitherto. Loans for building these huts are made by the Settlement Credit Societies and the amounts so advanced are recovered in small monthly instalments. When the loan is repaid in full, the house becomes the property of the occupant.

19. The majority of Criminal Tribesmen are notoriously dirty in their habits and have little regard for sanitation. The huts erected by certain tribes used to be very low and devoid of ventilation. In the new houses built by or for these persons provision of a door and one or two windows is insisted upon. Special attempts are made through the Settlement Inspectress to inculcate habits of cleanliness among these persons especially among the women folk and children. Some of the tribes like the Chhara, Mang Garudi and Pardhi are particularly dirty. The Chhara women of the Ahmedabad Settlement are now persuaded to cow-dung the floors of their houses, take daily baths and wash their clothes regularly. The construction of a new bathing place for women in that Settlement during the year has facilitated the adoption of cleaner habits of life by the Settlement women.

Education (literary).

20. Education of children between the ages of 6 and 13 in the Settlements and Free Colonies is compulsory. Appendix II gives detailed figures in respect of school-going children in the various Settlements and Free Colonies. During the year under report 1,169 children belonging to Settlements attended day schools and 218 boys and girls attended night schools. The latter children are

those who have left the day schools after reaching the age of 13. One thousand four hundred and sixty-nine children from the Free Colonies attended day schools and 224 attended night schools. In addition to these numbers 403 children from the Settlements and Free Colonies attended outside primary schools while 39 attended English Schools. Thus 3,522 children attended schools out of a total population of 14,639 of the Settlements and Free Colonies. The number of School-going children per mille thus comes to 240·5. The Settlement Schools continued to work satisfactorily during the year as testified by the remarks passed by different visitors. Most of the teachers have been trained and the women teachers have generally a knowledge of Kindergarten methods which they make use of in the infant classes.

Education (Vocational).

21. One hundred and twenty-one Criminal Tribes members, mostly boys, were apprenticed during the year to various trades, viz., carpentry 31, weaving 18, agriculture 9, carpet-weaving 31, wool-weaving 26, bidi-making 4, motor driving 1, and chappal-making 1. The boys learnt carpentry in the workshops or sloyd classes attached to the Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur and Mundwa Settlements. Weaving was taught in the hand-loom weaving factories at the Bijapur Reformatory and Sholapur Settlements. Carpet-weaving is done at the Gadag Settlement and wool-weaving at the Baramati Free Colony.

22. In addition to their literary education, 282 boys and girls attended the Settlement Manual Training Classes. The girls were coached in sewing and needle-work and some of the boys did paper-cutting.

Two Settlement boys were studying during the year in the technical schools at Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Education (Adult).

23. Efforts to promote literacy among the adult population of the Settlements and Free Colonies were continued during the year. In some Settlements the classes for adults were combined with night classes for adolescents. The adult classes at the Ahmedabad, Hubli, Mundwa, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Khanapur Settlements made good progress during the year. At the Mundwa Settlement particular attention is paid to adult education because of the interest taken by the Deccan Paper Mill authorities who have made provision for the holding of classes for their adult workers during the mill hours. Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Chairman of the Provincial Board for Adult Education also visited this Settlement with a view to test the progress of the adult classes and to encourage school-going children to make their parents, particularly mothers, literate.

Boy-Scouts and Girl-Guides.

24. Scouting and Girls Guide training form a regular feature of the extra-curricular activities of the Settlement Schools. Every Settlement School has its Scout troop and guide company who make excursions to neighbouring places of interest and organise other activities like camp-fires etc. Among the boys there were during the year 27 Scout troops and 24 Cub packs, consisting of 964 Cubs, Scouts and Rovers in the Settlements and Free Colonies. Out of these 87, were Rovers, and 22 First Class Scouts. Among the girls there were 25 Captains, 324 Girl Guides and 392 Blue Birds. The Hubli Settlement Scouts arranged a camp at Kamburganvi which was attended by the Provincial Scout Trainer and succeeded in bridging a stream by means of ropes. The Girl Guides of the Mundwa Settlement prepared cotton bandages and presented them to the Red Cross as a War Gift.

Sports and Recreation.

25. Sports and Recreation form a regular feature of Settlement life. Members of the Settlement staff mix freely with the settlers and colonists for playing various games, English and Indian. Foot-ball and hockey are very popular among the settlers. Tournaments and athletic competitions are generally arranged on mill holidays and other auspicious days like Divali and Holi. In big Settlements matches are played by different teams among themselves and with outside teams.

All the Settlements and Free Colonies have their club buildings or club rooms and most of them have gymnasias also. The settlers and colonists meet in the club rooms to play indoor games, or for music or singing. Magic lantern shows, kirtans and religious and moral discourses are occasionally arranged for the benefit of the settlers and colonists.

26. A few reports from the Settlement Managers regarding sports and recreational activities during the year are summarised below :—

Sholapur.—There are nine foot-ball and hockey teams in this Settlement. The Settlement hockey team won the final in the G. I. P. Railway tournament and was presented with a silver cup and medals for individual players. The foot-ball team also won the final and carried away the popular "Mulay trophy".

Hubli.—This Settlement organised a hockey tournament in which three Settlements and three outside teams took part. The Hubli Settlement team won beating the Gadag Settlement team.

The Divali sports included dancing, wrestling, races, etc. The Korwars performed "Dod Ata" (folk dramas) on two nights and cinema shows were arranged on the other two nights.

Ahmedabad.—Volley-ball and foot-ball are the favourite games of the settlers and on an average two matches are played every month. On mill holidays the settlers play their popular Indian game "Hututu".

Monthly cinema shows through the co-operation of the Rural Development Board and Magic Lantern lectures have now become a regular feature of the Settlement.

Bijapur, Gadag and Ambarnath.—The Bijapur Settlement hockey team won the final in the City Hockey Tournament. The Ganapati festival was celebrated by the settlers of the Gadag and Ambarnath Settlements. Two dramas were performed by the youths of the latter Settlement.

Tournaments in aid of the War Gifts Fund.

27. During the year under report special tournaments were arranged by certain Settlement teams in aid of the War Gifts Fund. The Gadag Settlement organised a "War Efforts Hockey Tournament" in collaboration with the Dharwar District Police and collected nearly Rs. 400.

In the Hubli Settlement a foot ball tournament was organised as a War effort in co-operation with the local Police in which three Settlement teams and nine outside teams competed. The final was played in the presence of the Commissioner, Southern Division, and Mrs. Perry gave away the prizes. A sum of about Rs. 250 was collected for the War Gifts Fund.

In co-operation with the management of the Paper Mill, the Mundwa Settlement organised a boxing and wrestling tournament and collected Rs. 251 for the War Gifts Fund.

Escapes and Arrests.

28. The year under report opened with 173 registered settlers at large. During the year 159 registered settlers absconded from the Settlements and Free Colonies and 169 absconders, new and old, were traced. Thus at the end of the year 163 absconders, of whom 28 are women registrees, remained at large. With these 163 principal members their dependants numbering 124 were also at large. As compared with the figures for the previous year, the number of escapes during the year as well as the number at large at the end of the year have decreased.

The statement regarding absconders in Appendix IV has now been revised so as to give more details about registered absconders. No information is now given in this statement about unregistered absconders consisting mostly of dependants of the registered absconders as such information is not of much value in view of the fact that no action can be taken in the case of such persons.

29. Information regarding absconders by tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.			Settlement registered population.	Absconders during the year.	Absconders at large.	Percentage of absconders to population.
Kaikadi	...	...	242	33	20	13.63
Mang Garudi	...	...	344	18	20	5.23
Kanjar Bhat	...	...	395	8	5	2.03
Pardhi	...	...	385	18	10	4.68
Bhampta	...	...	194	25	22	12.88
Rajput Bhampta	...	...	94	11	9	5.23

As pointed out in the last year's report, these figures again show that there are fewer abscondings among members of the wandering tribes like the Mang Garudis, Kanjar Bhats and Pardhis (or Haran-shikaris) than among members of the settled tribes. After escaping from the Settlements the persons belonging to the settled tribes often get shelter among their tribesmen and are shielded by them. The percentages of abscondings among settled tribes like the Kaikadis and Bhamptas are thus comparatively high.

Crime.

30. Three hundred and Sixty persons (including 24 unregistered persons) from the Settlements were convicted in 303 cases during the year under report as against 331 persons in 309 cases during the previous year. Thus 29 more persons were involved in the commission of offences than in the previous year although there has been a slight decrease in the number of cases. Out of these persons 173 persons were convicted in 168 cases under the Criminal Tribes Act, 112 persons in 90 cases for offences under the Indian Penal Code in respect of property, 38 persons in 16 cases for other offences under the same Code and 37 persons in 29 cases for offences under other Acts.

31. Ninety-four persons (of whom 16 were unregistered) from the Free Colonies were convicted in 48 cases during the year under report as against 47 persons in 27 cases during the previous year. Of the 48 cases there were 13 under the Criminal Tribes Act, 28 under the Indian Penal Code in respect of property and 7 under other Acts.

Eleven Criminal Tribes licensees living in villages were convicted during the year in an equal number of cases, the details of which are given in Appendix III-A.

32. As compared with the figures of convictions given in the last year's report, the number of cases has slightly decreased although the number of convicted persons has increased by 29. This shows that more persons have been committing offences in small groups. The offences grouped under the heading "Other Acts" are mostly under the Gambling Act, the District Police Act and the Abkari Act. These offences are generally committed by persons in groups. Thus 21 persons were involved in two cases of rioting in the Bagalkot Settlement. Cases under the Criminal Tribes Act decreased from 190 to 168.

33. Although there is a slight rise in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code in respect of property, there seems no reason to conclude from this that there has been any serious worsening of the crime situation as a whole. Such offences generally show an increase in Settlements where the work provided is not attractive from the point of view of the settlers. For instance in the Hotgi Presidency Construction Settlement the tank construction work provided by the Public Works Department is not very congenial or remunerative and this appears to have been one of the causes of the rise in the number of offences like petty thefts.

Crime of this nature has thus a direct bearing on the employment situation. For example, more than two-thirds of the offences regarding property in the Ahmedabad Settlement were committed in the first half of the year when the employment situation was not satisfactory but the number of these offences decreased in the second half of the year when the mills began to employ more settlers owing to the starting of night-shifts, etc.

34. Offences by persons living in the Free Colonies also increased during the year. The Criminal Tribes probationers or licensees living in these colonies do not come under the close supervision of the management as is the case with settlers. They enjoy more freedom in their movements and have to observe no departmental rules. A certain number of licensees are thus bound to abuse the freedom given to them, and come into conflict with the law. The licensees when convicted for offences are invariably recalled to the Settlements.

35. *Unregistered* persons from the Settlements and Free Colonies who were convicted for different offences during the year numbered 24 and 16 respectively. Such of these persons who were convicted for non-bailable offences were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act and 11 of them were formally interned in Settlements under Section 16 of the Act. These figures show that unregistered youths belonging to the Criminal Tribes are not always free from the influence of crime and often require to be brought under stricter supervision.

36. An examination of the convictions of persons belonging to the major Criminal Tribes show the following results:—

Tribe.	Registered population of Settlements and Free Colonies.	Persons convicted		Percentage of convicted persons to registered population.	Percentage of persons convicted for offences regarding property to total number of convicted persons.
		For offences regarding property.	For other offences.		
Kaikadi ...	355	19	52	20.0	26.76
Mang Garudi ...	501	26	23	9.78	53.07
Kanjar Bhat ...	478	30	33	13.19	47.62
Pardhi ...	789	26	72	12.42	26.53
Bhampta ...	930	7	37	13.33	15.90
Rajput Bhampta ...	114	5	15	17.54	25.0

These figures once more show that as in the case of absconding, the settled tribes, viz. the Kaikadis and Bhamptas surpass the wandering tribes in crime also. The Kaikadi has proved to be the most criminal tribe of the year. The reduction of crime among the Mang Garudis during the year is almost phenomenal and no satisfactory explanation can be given for this, except that the Mang Garudis (men and women) generally commit petty thefts and are not always brought to book.

The percentage of offences in respect of property is also high among the Kanjar Bhats. This is mostly due to the fact that petty thefts are generally committed by a section of this Tribe, viz. the Chharas in the Ahmedabad Settlement during visits to Ahmedabad City.

Discharges and Recalls.

37. Two hundred and two registered persons with their 584 dependants were released during the year on probation to the free colonies and 84 registered persons with 171 dependants were released on probation to live in villages and towns. Thus 286 registered settlers were released during the year as against 410 during the previous year. Sixty-two licensees from the Free Colonies and 22 from villages and towns were recalled to the Settlements on cancellation of their licenses for breach of the license conditions. The registration of 109 persons was cancelled on account of their satisfactory conduct and they were completely freed from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. The registration of 22 persons was cancelled on account of their deaths.

At the end of the year there were 1,351 registered licensees and 4,135 unregistered dependants under the supervision of this Department. The percentage of recalls from licensees worked out at 6.2 during the year as against 2.6 of the previous year. The increase in the commission of petty offences by the licensees necessitated their recalls to the Settlements. By the amendment of Rule 62 of the Criminal Tribes Rules, the minimum period of stay in the Settlement qualifying for release on license has been reduced from six to four years in the case of members of the non-wandering tribes and from eight to five years in the case of members of the wandering tribes. This change accelerated the rate of releases from the Settlements but the increase in the percentage of recalls shows in some cases at least the releases were premature. It is hoped that the recall to Settlements in suitable cases will have the desired salutary effect.

38. Figures regarding discharges and recalls during the year as they affect the important Criminal Tribes are as follows:—

Tribe.				Discharges.	Recalls.	Cancellation of registration for good conduct.
Kaikadi	...	...	...	28	10	10
Mang Garudi	...	...	...	65	10	11
Kanjar Bhat	...	...	...	44	10	1
Pardhi	...	...	...	61	26	21
Bhampta	...	...	...	29	5	26
Rajput Bhampta	...	...	...	11	7	.....

It will be seen from these figures that there were considerable recalls from the Pardhi licensees during the year. The Pardhis and Bhamptas were among the first Criminal Tribes to be brought to Settlements and most of the persons belonging to these two tribes whose registration was cancelled during the year belong to these early batches.

Out of the 44 Kanjar Bhats released during the year, 32 were "Chharas" (a section of the Kanjar Bhats) from the Ahmedabad Settlement. It is to be seen how these Chharas settle down in the Ahmedabad Free Colony.

Free Colonies.

39. The various Free Colonies have continued to develop as residential areas for probationers and discharged settlers whose registration has been cancelled. Cheap houses with adequate



Newly constructed houses in the Ahmedabad Free-Colony.

provision for ventilation are built by the probationers ordinarily with the help of advances from the Settlement Credit Societies. Civic amenities like water, lighting and latrines are provided by the Department for the residents of these colonies. The colonists are encouraged to plant trees in front of their houses. Attempts in this direction were specially made during the year in the Barsi, Gadag and Ahmedabad Free Colonies.

40. With the release of the Chhara settlers from the Ahmedabad Settlement the development of the Free Colony attached to that Settlement has made a beginning. The Settlement Society has undertaken to provide decent houses for this purpose constructed with burnt bricks, cement pointing and tiled roofs. Each of these houses has three windows and a door and has proved quite attractive to the colonists at a cost of Rs. 75 per house which they can pay in suitable monthly instalments. Some of these houses are shown in the photograph included in this report.

41. During the year the rates of Non-Agricultural Assessment fixed for plots in the Hubli Free Colony were substantially reduced by the Collector of Dharwar on the representation of the Settlement Manager, Hubli. The former high rates had resulted in the accumulation of arrears of revenue and it had become difficult to make full recoveries of these arrears from the plot-holders. The reduction in the rates of assessment has brought a much needed relief to the colonists whose poor economic condition prevented them from paying the former rates.

Allied Institutions.

42. The Hubli Settlement maintains a Women's Home for troublesome and immoral women belonging to the different Settlements. At the end of the year there were four such women in this Home.

43. A special Women's Section is attached to the Bijapur Reformatory Settlement for women with bad criminal records. There were seven such women in this Section at the end of the year.

44. The Sholapur and Hubli Children's homes are also Certified Schools under the Bombay Children Act. The Children's Homes at Sholapur and Hubli had 29 and 22 children respectively belonging to Criminal Tribes at the end of the year.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

45. The Credit Societies in the Settlements and Free Colonies continued to do satisfactory work in giving credit facilities to Criminal Tribes members during the year. The financial position of these Societies as shown in Appendix V appears sound. The total Reserve Fund of the Societies increased during the year but fewer deposits were received from the Criminal Tribes members than during the previous year. The amount of loans advanced by these Societies during the year was less than that of the previous year and consequently the amount of recoveries was also smaller.

It is satisfactory to note that the amounts of outstanding loans as well as of bad debts was reduced during the year.

46. In addition to the Credit Societies there are at the Bijapur, Bagalkot, Khanapur and Hotgi Settlements, Industrial Societies to finance the various industries for the settlers undertaken at these centres. The Bijapur and Khanapur Industrial Societies made profits during the year.

Finance.

47. The financial position of the Settlements and Free Colonies is shown in Appendix VI. The total recurring expenditure for the year under the head "28, Jails and Convict Settlements" was Rs. 2,86,200-1-0, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 2,83,783-5-4. The total non-recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,369-15-0.

General.

48. The Baramati Settlement under the management of the Australian Mission was closed during the year. This Mission has done valuable work among the Takari Bhamptas at this centre for nearly 20 years. Most of the Bhamptas have now settled at the Baramati Free Colony as free persons and a few of them are licensees. The Australian Mission is continuing the management of the Free Colony.

49. The English Mission in charge of the Hubli Settlement decided during the year to close its agricultural sub-settlement at Kambarganvi on account of the high incidence of malaria at that place and the continual losses incurred by the Mission in its attempts to settle Criminal Tribes members on the land acquired by it. Formal orders of Government regarding the closing of this sub-settlement are awaited.

50. The Settlement Manager, Hubli, reports that the enforcement of partial prohibition on two pay-days in a month at Hubli has had a beneficial effect on the settlers. Drinking has decreased and with it the frequent serious quarrelling and fighting among the settlers and their families. The internal administration of the Settlement has thus become easier.

51. In the Hubli Settlement some tribes have formed "Sanghs" for bringing about a social and moral improvement among the members of the tribe concerned. A few Korwar young men took a lead in this matter and began to settle disputes among themselves and to fight drinking. They also developed the art of acting and performed two folk-dramas which attracted a large number of spectators. These healthy activities kept them happily occupied during the evenings for months together. In the opinion of the Manager this movement has contributed greatly in the reduction of crime among the Korwar. The Ghantichors have followed suit and also performed two dramas at which the dancing was of a high order.

These activities on the part of the tribal "Sanghs" deserve all encouragement.

52. The annual conference of Settlement Managers held during the year at Poona helped to focus attention on several important aspects of Settlement work and to solve difficulties arising in the day to day administration of the Criminal Tribes Act and Rules.

CONCLUSION.

53. The success of a Criminal Tribes Settlement depends mainly on the provision of suitable and remunerative employment for the settlers. Whenever such employment is not available there is a tendency for abscondings and crimes to increase. It is difficult to convince a settler that the earning of daily wages of four to five annas only by doing hard work like earth-digging or wood-cutting is better than securing the equivalent of a month's wages by crime as was his wont prior to his internment in the Settlement. All efforts taken to educate the younger generation of the Criminal Tribes generally fail unless the persons belonging to it can be assured of healthy and remunerative employment. In the absence of ready sources of such employment on the spot the efficient management of any Settlement becomes increasingly difficult. Unless the employers in Mills, factories and work-shops where the Settlements are situated come forward to employ Criminal Tribes members in increasing numbers at good wages the task of this Department to prevent the settlers from reverting to a life of crime becomes well nigh impossible. The thanks of Government are therefore due to the Managers of the Mills at Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Barsi, Gadag and Hubli who have continued to provide remunerative work for the settlers and free colonists at those places and to the management of the Western India Match Factory, Ambernath, for the employment of the Ambernath settlers. Special thanks are due to Mr. F. D. Pudumjee, the Managing Director of the Deccan Paper Mill, Mundwa, for his constant readiness to employ a large number of settlers in that Mill and also for his keenness to promote in every way the welfare of these men and their families.

54. By the retirement of Rao Saheb C. S. Devadhar, Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar, during the year this Department lost the valuable services of an officer who possessed an intimate knowledge of the problems of the Criminal Tribes and their settlement.

55. With a few exceptions the members of the executive and clerical staffs of this Department worked hard and efficiently during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. J. GHANDY,

Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona.

APPENDIX

Population of the Settlements

Serial No.	Settlements.	Pardhis.	Kanjar Bhads.	Mang-Garudis.	Kaikadis.	(Takari) Bhampas.	(Rajput) Bhampas.	Wagheris.	Bariyas (Dharcas).
<i>I.—Central Circle.</i>									
1	Sholapur ...	160	151	149	347	143	61	...	...
2	Hotgi (Pres- dency Con- struction Set- tlement).	174	...	38	50	30	14	...	...
3	Bijapur (Indus- trial Section).	97	8	75	9	22	2	...	...
4	Bijapur (Refor- matory Section).	29	5	14	25	24	37	11	3
5	Bagalkot ...	82	...	7	2	...	2	...	...
	Total ...	542	161	233	433	219	116	11	3
<i>II.—Southern Circle.</i>									
1	Hubli ...	300	212	23	138	310	...	...	...
2	Gadag ...	136	5	2	47	32	...	...	...
3	Belgaum ...	2	51	142	3	16	...	...	...
4	Khanapur ...	6	2	64	72	40	...	...	...
	Total ...	444	270	231	259	398	...	...	...
<i>III.—Northern Circle.</i>									
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	724	13	38	6	47	89	67
2	Dhalia ...	14	50	98	6	...	...	...	3
3	Jalgaon ...	13	33	94	15	...	6	7	...
	Total ...	27	807	205	59	6	52	96	70
<i>IV.—Home Circle.</i>									
1	Mundwa ...	164	15	79	36	47	80	4	...
2	Ambernath ...	4	...	111	76	2	30	4	...
	Total ...	168	15	190	112	49	110	8	...
	Grand Total ...	1,181	1,256	909	863	672	278	115	73

I.

on 31st March 1941.

Mangs.	Bhils.	Ramoshis.	Lamanis.	Kolis.	Hurs.	Borads.	Tadvis.	Pasis.	Waddars.	Mixed Gangs.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,012
3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	215
...	30	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	192
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	95
3	31	6	2	7	...	2	...	...	8	4	1,634
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	1,098
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	231
22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
...	...	...	9	...	...	6	...	...	18	1	218
23	...	22	11	...	...	6	...	...	136	4	1,804
...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	992
...	90	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
...	68	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	238
...	156	...	...	17	4	...	5	1	...	...	1,505
1	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	441
...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
1	11	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	677
27	198	36	13	28	4	8	5	1	144	9	5,820

APPENDIX I-A.

Population of the Free Colonies on 31st March 1941.

Serial No.	Name of the Free Colony.	Pardhis.	B h a m p t a s (Takaris).	Kalkadis.	Mang-Garudis.	Kanjar Bhats.	Rajput Bhampas.	Hurs.	Lauzanis.	Waddars.	Bhils.	Wagharias.	Chhapparbands.	Katbus.	Thakurs.	Total.
<i>I.—Central Circle.</i>																
1	Sholapur ...	319	714	621	366	293	5	5	...	...	...	...	306	...	...	2,520
2	Barsi ...	756	...	5	7	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	789
3	Hotgi ...	357	32	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	496
4	Indi ...	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	260
5	Bagalkot ...	182	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	257
6	Bijapur ...	108	58	...	44	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
7	Undirgaon ...	147	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
8	Akluj ...	21	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Total ...	2,116	846	698	417	330	35	5	...	...	...	...	275	29	...	4,750
<i>II.—Southern Circle.</i>																
1	Hubli ...	935	370	480	...	38	...	...	...	21	...	...	61	...	...	1,905
2	Gadag ...	335	316	78	8	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805
3	Belgaum ...	...	19	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
4	Khanapur ...	...	3	25	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Total ...	1,270	708	588	142	106	...	...	12	21	...	...	61	...	...	2,933
<i>III.—Northern Circle.</i>																
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	2	...	96	4	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	194
2	Dhulia ...	4	...	...	42	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	52
3	Jalgaon ...	...	2	...	43	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
	Total ...	4	2	2	85	116	7	21	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	244
<i>IV.—Home Circle.</i>																
1	Baramati ...	...	411	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447
2	Ambernath ...	...	69	33	106	12	31	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	274
3	Mundwa ...	21	40	26	74	22	10	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	201
	Total ...	21	550	58	186	34	41	27	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	922
	Grand Total .	3,411	2,105	1,341	830	586	83	53	12	21	6	4	336	29	2	8,819

NOTE.—The Chhapparbands and Katbus have been denotified under the C. T. Act.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX

Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement

Serial No.	Settlement (including free colony attached to it).	Day School.			Night school.			Criminal Colonies
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Day
								Boys.
<i>I—Central Circle.</i>								
1	Sholapur ...	98	73	166	8	9	17	298
2	Hotgi (Presidency Construction Settlement) ...	27	22	49	9	...	9	.....
3	Bijapur (Industrial) ...	17	17	34	8	4	12	13
4	Bijapur (Reformatory) ...	10	8	18	13	...	13	.....
5	Bagalkot ...	10	8	18	5	...	5	15
	Total ...	157	128	285	43	13	56	325
<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>								
1	Hubli ...	208	197	400	52	...	52	240
2	Gadag ...	25	24	49	17	3	20	74
3	Belgaum ...	32	21	53	9	...	9	15
4	Khanapur ...	10	17	27	11	...	11	3
	Total ...	270	259	529	89	3	92	332
<i>III—Northern Circle.</i>								
1	Ahmedabad ...	77	77	154	40	...	40	16
2	Jalgaon ...	24	23	47	4	...	4	4
3	Dhulia ...	19	21	40	5	...	5	5
	Total ...	120	121	241	49	...	49	25
<i>IV—Home Circle.</i>								
1	Mundwa ...	34	30	64	9	4	13	17
2	Ambernath ...	29	21	50	4	4	8	14
	Total ...	63	51	114	13	8	21	31
	Grand Total ...	610	559	1,169	194	24	218	774
<i>V—Free Colonies unattached to Settlements.</i>								
1	Hotgi ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	27
2	Indi ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	21
3	Undirgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9
4	Barsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	Baramati ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	68
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	125
	Great Grand Total ...	610	559	1,169	194	24	218	899

II.

and other Schools on 31st March 1941.

Tribes children in Free attending Settlement Schools.					Criminal Tribes Children attending Settlement Schools from outside.	Children other than those of Criminal Tribes attending Settlement Schools.	Criminal Tribes Children from Settlements and Free Colonies attending other Primary and English Schools.	
School.		Night School.					Primary.	English.
Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
193	491	17	12	29	20	58	7	10
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	11	36	.....
15	27	4	3	7	20	10	18	3
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	9	.....	.....
14	30	9	9	18	1	3	27	1
222	548	30	24	54	41	91	88	14
168	408	49	...	49	.....	128	17	5
62	136	6	15	21	7	13	13	2
19	34	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	.....
5	8	1	...	1	.....	10	7	1
254	586	56	15	71	7	151	42	8
6	22	10	...	10	1	7	40	2
8	12	2	...	2	.....	3	2	.....
3	8	3	...	3	3	6	3	2
17	42	15	...	15	4	16	45	4
15	32	4	7	11	3	8	18	1
20	34	6	4	10	1	9	14	9
35	66	10	11	21	4	17	32	10
528	1,242	111	50	161	56	275	207	36
22	49	23	14	37	.....	1	43	.....
27	48	10	...	10	.....	.....	14	1
15	24	11	...	11	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	134	1
38	106	5	...	5	.....	152	.....	1
102	227	49	14	63	.....	153	196	3
630	1,469	160	64	224	56	428	403	39

APPENDIX

Convictions of settlers during the period 1st April

Serial No.	Settlements.	Popula- tion.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal	
					Regarding Property.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
I—Central Circle.						
1	Sholapur	1,012	43	43	8	11
2	Hotgi (Presidency Construc- tion Settlement).	320	30	30	7	7 (2)
3	Bijapur (Reformatory Settlement).	192	5	5	2	3
4	Bijapur (Industrial) ...	215	4	4	4	4
5	Bagalkot	95	1	1	2	2
	Total ...		83	83	23	27 (2)
II—Southern Circle.						
1	Hubli	1,098	17	17	18	25
2	Gadag	231	5	5	1	1
3	Belgaum	257	4	4	.....	.....
4	Khanapur	218	6	6	5	5
	Total ...		32	32	24	31
III—Northern Circle.						
1	Ahmedabad	992	18	18	19	28
2	Dhulia	275	19	19	5	4
3	Jalgaon	238	7	7	4	4
	Total ...		39	44	28	36
IV—Home Circle.						
1	Mundwa	441	7	7	10	12
2	Ambernath	236	7	7	5	6 (1)
	Total ...		14	14	15	18 (1)
	Grand Total ...		168	173	90	112 (3)

N.B.—The numbers shown in the brackets represent persons

III.

1939 to 31st March 1941.

Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.		Number of unregistered persons dependents of settlers convicted.	
Other offences,							
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
6	9	3	3	60	66	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	38	38 (2)	.....	
1	5	1	1	9	14	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	
2	8	.....	.....	5	11	.....	
10	23	4	4	120	137 (2)	.....	
1	9	8	17	44	62	19	
1	6	1	1	8	13	.....	
.....	.....	2	3	6	7	.....	
2	3	.....	.....	13	14	.....	
4	12	11	21	71	96	19	
1	2	10	10 (2)	43	58 (2)	5	
1	1	1	1	26	25	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	
2	3	11	11 (2)	80	94 (2)	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	19	.....	
.....	.....	3	1 (2)	15	14 (3)	.....	
.....	.....	3	1 (2)	32	33 (3)	.....	
16	38	29	37 (4)	303	360 (7)	24	

who have been convicted for more than one offence.

APPENDIX

Convictions of licensees living in free Colony and

Serial No.	Free Colonies.	Popu- lation.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian	
					Regarding Property.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
I—Central Circle.						
1	Bagalkot ...	257	.....	.....	1	1
2	Undirgaon ...	148	.....	.....	2	2
3	Barsi ...	789	4	4	6	9
4	Sholapur ...	2,529	5	5	3	3
5	Bijapur ...	242	1	1	1	1
6	Indi ...	260	1	1	1	1
7	Hotgi ...	496	.....	.....	1	3
8	Akluj ...	29	.....	.....	1	1
	Total ...		11	11	15	21
II—Southern Circle.						
1	Gadag ...	805	2	2	3	4
2	Belgaum ...	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Hubli ...	1,905	.....	.....	6	16
	Total ...		2	2	9	20
III—Northern Circle.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	124	.....	.....	1	1
2	Dhulia ...	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Jalgaon ...	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	1	1
IV—Home Circle.						
1	Mundwa ...	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Baramati ...	447	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ambernath ...	274	.....	.....	2	3
	Total ...		.....	.....	2	3
	Grand Total		13	13	28	45
	Village licensees		3	3	7	7
	Great Grand Total		16	16	35	52

* These two cases have also been shown against the

III-A.

villages from 1st April 1940 to 31st March 1941.

Penal Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.		Number of unregistered persons (dependents of licensees) convicted.
Other offences.						
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
(2)*	13			1	14	
				2	2	
				10	13	
				8	8	
				2	2	
				2	2	
				1	3	
				1	1	
	13			27	45	
		3	15	8	21	
		1	1	1	1	
		3	7	9	23	16
		7	23	18	45	16
				1	1	
				1	1	
				2	3	
				2	3	
	13	7	23	48	94	16
		1	1	11	11	
	13	8	24	59	105	16

Bagalkot Settlement in Appendix III.

APPENDIX IV.

*Statement of absconders for the period 1st April 1940
to 31st March 1941.*

Serial No.	Settlements or Free Colony.	Number of absconders on 31st March 1940.		Absconders during the year.		Number of Absconders Traced during the year.		Number of absconders as stood on 31st March 1941.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	<i>I—Central Circle.</i>								
1	Sholapur ...	16	3	38	9	31	10	23	2
2	Hotgi (Presidency Construction Settlement).	30	6	15	3	23	6	22	3
3	Bijapur (Reformatory section).	7	1	1	...	3	1	6	...
4	Bijapur (Industrial).	3	...	3	...	2	...	4	...
5	Bagalkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Barsi Free Colony.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hotgi Free Colony.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Indi Free Colony ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Undirgaon Free Colony.	3	1	2	...	5	..	...	1
	Total ...	59	11	59	12	64	17	54	6
	<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>								
10	Habli ...	19	6	7	1	12	2	14	5
11	Gadag ...	...	...	13	...	11	...	2	...
12	Belgaum ...	4	1	5	4	2	1	7	4
13	Khanapur ...	5	...	9	2	7	1	7	1
	Total ...	28	7	34	7	32	4	30	10
	<i>III—Northern Circle.</i>								
14	Ahmedabad ...	20	1	15	2	13	1	22	2
15	Dhulia ...	12	...	9	1	13	...	8	1
16	Jalgaon ...	7	...	5	...	5	...	7	...
	Total ...	39	1	29	3	31	1	37	3
	<i>IV—Home Circle.</i>								
17	Mundwa ...	9	...	10	1	12	...	7	1
18	Ambernath ...	4	7	2	2	3	3	3	6
19	Baramati ...	6	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
20	Bombay City (Probationers).	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	19	9	12	3	17	3	14	9
	Grand Total ...	145	28	134	25	144	25	135	28

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX

Co-operative Credit Societies in the Settlement

Serial No.	Name of Society.	Year of establishment.	Number of members.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of shares.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I. Central Circle.</i>					
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur Settlement Credit Society.	1917	716	5,040 12 9	2,410 12 6
2	Bijapur Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1924	148	4,120 11 4	354 0 0
3	Hotgi Settlement Credit Society.	1929	42	789 3 11	80 0 0
4	Bagalkot Settlement Credit Society.	1933	60	225 10 0	185 0 0
6	Barsi Pardhi Colony Credit Society.	1935	128	896 1 1	716 0 0
	Hotgi Free Colony Credit Society.	1932	87	677 5 9	371 0 0
7	Undirgaon Free Colony Credit Society.	1935	20	94 10 2	71 0 0
<i>II. Southern Circle.</i>					
1	Hubli Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1932	642	7,075 12 2	10,320 0 0
2	Gadag Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1917	251	3,351 5 0	1,853 0 0
3	Belgaum Settlement Credit Society.	1928	91	353 3 9	115 0 0
4	Khanapur Settlement Credit Society.	1917	22	377 0 4	47 0 0
<i>III Northern Circle.</i>					
1	Ahmedabad Settlement Credit Society.	1933	191	1,376 13 11	537 0 0
2	Jalgaon Settlement Credit Society.	1931	69	119 11 9	115 0 0
3	Dhulia Settlement Credit Society.	1934	63	216 10 7	98 0 0
<i>IV. Home Circle.</i>					
1	Mundwa Settlement Credit Society.	1935	187	208 5 10	271 0 0
2	Ambernath Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1926	86	593 0 7	665 0 0
3	Baramati Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1921	73	836 1 0	970 0 0
			2,856	26,849 7 11	19,188 12 6

V.

as they stood on 31st March 1941.

Capital (shares plus Reserve Funds).	Deposits received during the year.	Deposits at the end of the year.	Loans advanced during the year.	Loans recovered during the year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year.	Amount of expected bad debts.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,451 9 3	10,323 7 0	11,610 6 1	4,800 9 6	5,668 1 0	14,844 11 8	10 1 8
4,484 11 4	465 5 5	1,747 6 3	146 8 0	224 4 7	804 2 6	30 0 0
889 3 11	276 14 9	1,000 8 0	78 0 0	61 15 0	352 13 6	27 5 6
410 10 0	313 0 6	479 13 0	.....	167 8 3	673 9 0	45 0 0
1,612 1 1	659 0 6	269 0 9	538 0 6	1,107 15 0	1,672 8 10	.....
1,045 5 9	542 12 9	779 0 0	371 0 0	457 13 0	1,593 10 5	.....
165 10 2	328 7 6	410 1 0	41 12 0	201 11 3	924 3 6	25 0 0
17,395 12 2	8,751 12 10	11,569 9 11	11,021 0 0	17,713 0 0	21,439 0 0	150 0 0
5,204 5 0	786 8 0	1,068 8 4	3,354 13 0	3,453 5 6	3,756 9 0	125 0 0
468 3 9	257 0 3	678 4 3	467 12 0	446 14 6	1,480 10 3	35 7 0
924 0 4	538 8 3	355 11 6	611 6 6	472 11 3	682 9 9	.....
1,313 13 11	3,402 6 0	2,611 8 3	2,907 5 9	966 7 6	5,914 7 9	115 6 8
234 11 9	448 4 0	133 1 9	332 12 6	277 10 3	605 12 0	6 5 9
314 10 7	537 10 3	385 9 9	56 13 0	262 15 9	541 2 5	.....
479 5 10	988 5 9	1,367 3 6	1,158 8 0	682 13 6	1,499 0 6	.....
1,255 0 7	387 0 0	1,443 4 3	729 0 0	812 8 9	1,141 7 9	150 0 0
1,806 1 0	776 5 9	1,166 2 2	150 0 0	748 5 0	2,089 1 9	.....
46,038 4 5	20,381 13 6	37,075 2 9	26,355 4 9	33,816 0 1	50,215 7 7	719 10 2

APPENDIX

Statement showing expenditure per head in each settlement for the

Serial No.	Name of Settlement.	Population.	Annual recurring expenditure.	Deduct income.	Net expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dhulia	275	6,308 9 2	157 8 0	6,151 1 2
2	Jaigaon	238	6,174 14 3	109 3 0	6,065 11 3
3	Ahmedabad	992	17,080 7 9	487 1 3	16,593 6 6
4	Ambernath	236	8,211 4 2	596 10 6	7,614 9 8
5	Mundwa	441	9,906 8 6	91 2 0	9,815 6 6
6	Sholapur	1,012	27,389 1 5	5,260 5 9	22,128 11 8
7	Hotgi (Presidency Construction Settlement).	320	11,439 2 9	271 2 6	11,168 0 3
8	Bijapur (Reformatory and Industrial Sections).	407	20,858 5 3	278 11 9	20,614 9 6
9	Bagalkot	95	2,862 14 4	147 12 0	2,655 2 4
10	Gadag	231	10,251 9 3	542 10 0	9,708 15 3
11	Hubli	1,098	22,834 5 2	168 9 11	22,655 11 3
12	Khanapur	218	8,753 2 6	110 2 9	8,642 15 9
13	Belgaum	257	5,991 11 11	22 2 0	5,969 9 11
<i>Institutions and Independent Free Colonies.</i>					
1	Women's Home, Hubli ... ..	.....	1,900 0 0	.....	1,900 0 0
2	Children's Homes, Sholapur and Hubli.	.....	6,859 0 3	.....	6,859 0 3
3	Baramati Free Colony ... ..	.....	3,052 0 0	.....	3,052 0 0
4	Hotgi Free Colony ... ..	.....	2,954 13 9	8 0 0	2,946 13 9
5	Indi Free Colony ... ..	.....	1,031 10 0	.....	1,031 10 0
6	Barsi Free Colony ... ..	.....	3,009 15 6	267 5 9	2,742 9 9
7	Undirgaon Free Colony ... ..	.....	3,278 6 6	8 12 0	3,269 10 6
8	Central Staff ... ..	.....	74,689 3 7	8,052 15 3	66,636 4 4
	Total	5,820	2,54,787 2 0	16,575 2 5	2,38,211 15 7

VI.

financial year 1940-41 including non-recurring items of expenditure.

Cost per head.	Population of Free Colonies.	Number of families discharged on license to villages and supervised by Settlement Managers and Settlement Inspectors.	Cost of super- vision of persons in free colonies including education of children and supervision over village licensees.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
22 5 11	52	27	634 4 0	
25 7 9	68	31	875 12 0	
16 11 4	124	11	917 6 6	
32 4 3	274	55	1,769 7 0	
22 4 1	201	27	1,502 4 0	
21 13 10	2,529	14	12,369 12 0	
34 14 5	496	13	170 10 0	
50 10 5	242	4	425 0 0	
27 15 2	257	11	871 8 0	
42 0 6	805	18	2,958 11 0	
20 10 7	1,905	3	7,161 11 0	
39 10 4	52	14	376 0 6	
25 3 8	141	24	1,330 2 0	
.....				
.....				
.....	447	3	.....	
.....	496	5	.....	
.....	260	.....	.....	
.....	789	1	.....	
.....	148	48	.....	
.....				
.....	9,286	309	31,418 15 0	

	Rs. a. p.
Total recurring expenditure ...	2,86,200 1 0
Total non-recurring expenditure ...	12,369 15 0
Grand Total ...	2,98,570 0 0

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